

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE 6.2

CANCER TOXICITY DATA - INHALATION

PURPOSE OF THE TABLE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the inhalation cancer toxicity information (values and sources of information) for chemicals of potential concern To provide the methodology and adjustment factors used to convert inhalation unit risks to inhalation cancer slope factors To provide weight of evidence/cancer guideline descriptions for each chemical of potential concern. 	
INFORMATION DOCUMENTED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhalation toxicity values for chemicals of potential concern Weight of evidence/cancer guidelines descriptions for chemicals of potential concern The source/reference for each toxicity value. 	
GENERAL NOTES/INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS TABLE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 6.2 does not replace toxicological profiles for the individual chemicals that will be presented in the risk assessment. 	<i>It may be necessary to refer to RAGS, the risk assessment technical approach, and EPA Regional guidance to complete the table.</i>
HOW TO COMPLETE/INTERPRET THE TABLE	
Column 1 - Chemical of Potential Concern	
Definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals that are potentially site-related, with data of sufficient quality, that have been retained for quantitative analysis as a result of the screening documented in Table 2. 	
Instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the names of the chemicals that were selected as COPCs from Table 2. 	<i>Chemicals may be grouped in the order that the risk assessor chooses.</i>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE 6.2

CANCER TOXICITY DATA - INHALATION (continued)

Column 2 - Unit Risk	
<p>Definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toxicity values for carcinogenic effects expressed in terms of risk per unit concentration of the substance in the medium where human contact occurs. These measures can be calculated from cancer slope factors. 	
<p>Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the inhalation unit risk value 	<p><i>Refer to IRIS and HEAST; if toxicity information is not available, contact EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) office.</i></p>
Column 3 - Units	
<p>Definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The units used for the unit risk for each chemical detected. 	
<p>Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the units for the unit risk values. 	<p><i>Refer to Regional guidance to determine if there is a preference regarding the units to be used.</i></p>
Column 4 - Adjustment	
<p>Definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value used to derive the inhalation cancer slope factor from the unit risk value. 	<p><i>Toxicity values for carcinogenic effects also can be expressed in terms of risk per unit concentration of the substance in the medium where human contact occurs. These measures are called unit risks and can be calculated from cancer slope factors.</i></p>
<p>Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the adjustment factor used to convert unit risk to a cancer slope factor. 	<p><i>Refer to RAGS/HEAST and Regional guidance.</i></p>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE 6.2

CANCER TOXICITY DATA - INHALATION (continued)

Column 5 - Inhalation Cancer Slope Factor	
<p>Definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plausible upper-bound estimate of the probability of a response per unit intake of a chemical over a lifetime. 	<p><i>Usually the cancer slope factor is the upper 95th % confidence limit of the dose-response curve for inhalation.</i></p>
<p>Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the inhalation cancer slope factor. 	
Column 6 - Units	
<p>Definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The units used for the inhalation cancer slope factor for each chemical detected. 	
<p>Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the units for the cancer slope factors. 	
Column 7 - Weight of Evidence/Cancer Guideline Description	
<p>Definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An EPA classification system for characterizing the extent to which the available data indicate that an agent is a human carcinogen. 	
<p>Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the weight of evidence/cancer guideline description. Choose from the categories to the right. 	<p>EPA Group: <i>A - Human carcinogen</i> <i>B1 - Probable human carcinogen - indicates that limited human data are available.</i> <i>B2 - Probable human carcinogen - indicates sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate or no evidence in humans.</i> <i>C - Possible human carcinogen</i> <i>D - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen</i> <i>E - Evidence of noncarcinogenicity</i></p> <p>Weight of Evidence: <i>Known/Likely</i> <i>Cannot be Determined</i> <i>Not Likely</i></p>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE 6.2

CANCER TOXICITY DATA - INHALATION (continued)

Column 8 - Source	
Definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A reference for the weight of evidence/cancer guideline description entry. 	
Instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the reference for toxicity information. 	IRIS HEAST NCEA
Column 9 - Date (MM/DD/YY)	
Definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The date of the document that was consulted for the cancer toxicity data in MM/DD/YY format. 	<i>The MM/DD/YY format refers to month/day/year.</i>
Instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the date in MM/DD/YY format. Use a comma to delineate between multiple dates, if multiple sources of information were used. <i>For IRIS references, provide the date IRIS was selected.</i> <i>For HEAST references, provide the date of the HEAST reference.</i> <i>For NCEA references, provide the date of the article provided by NCEA.</i> 	<i>For example, the MM/DD/YY version of the date March 30, 1995 is 03/30/95.</i>